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# *Kind Friends and Patrons.*

We thank those who have so kindly favored us with their orders in the past, and hope for a continuance of your patronage in the future. If you send us your orders we will try and fill them as well as we would like our own orders filled were we buying plants of you. We have a large, fine stock of plants of all leading varieties, and very much wish to sell them. We are in this business to stay, and hope by well serving you to merit your continued patronage.

## *QUALITY OF OUR PLANTS*

It is well known by those who have purchased plants in different localities, that plants grown on strong, rich soil in the cold North, are far superior to those grown farther South in sandy, poor soils, and stimulated by irrigation and nitrogenous fertilizers. Our plants are grown on stony or loam land, in the latest section of New York. Our season is two or three weeks later than any locality around us, and plants remain dormant and in condition to ship sometimes till June 1st. Last spring we sent a gentleman of Holyoke, Mass., 10,000 plants May 24th. They were to replace some plants purchased a month or so before from New Jersey, which had all died. Although sent late in the season they got there in good shape and gave excellent satisfaction. We filled orders and gave good satisfaction *way into June.* In fact, there was hardly a week in all last summer that we did not ship plants somewhere. I do not wish to encourage late orders (the proper time to set strawberries in spring is April), but in case you get disappointed and wish plants late in the season, here is the place to find them.

## *OUR REPUTATION AT HOME.*

PULASKI, N. Y., January 1st, 1891.

We have known L. J. Farmer well for years, and believe he will deal fairly and honestly with all who may have business transactions with him.

Signed, L. R. Muzzy, Postmaster; L. M. Tyler, Am. Express Agt.; Wm. H. Austin, Agt. R., W. & O. R. R.; T. S. Meacham, Town Clerk; J. L. Hutchens, Pres. Y. M. C. A.; L. D. Potter, Justice of Peace; John F. Box, Merchant.

## *TERMS AND ADVICE.*

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING.

***Prices*** in this catalogue cancel those of any previous edition. You will notice they are very low when the quality is considered. In some cases we can quote even lower prices when a large number are wanted. We therefore invite correspondence.

***How to Order.*** In ordering, use the order sheet. Keep a copy of your order for future reference, should mistakes occur. Write your letter on a separate sheet from the order.

***When to Order.*** We are pleased to receive orders at any time, and always do the best we can to fill them promptly. But orders are filled in rotation as received (except Southern orders, which are filled the first thing as spring opens), and if you wish to be sure and get them in time, send in your order early. It is a great convenience to us, and as an inducement we offer a discount of 5 per cent. from catalogue rates to all who send in their orders, accompanied by the cash, before April 1st.

***Payments.*** Invariably in advance. This is the ordinary rule, and it is a good one. We haven't the time to inquire about the honesty or reliability of so many customers. Of course we hope they are all honest. Furthermore, plants bought on credit for some reason rarely do well. We have been years in building up our business, and are known to the public. As to our reliability, we refer you to Pulaski National Bank, Postmaster, or any business house in Pulaski.

*This is the year to set plants. Excitement of*

***How to Send Money*** When the order amounts to $5 or over, send by Express Order at our expense. Money may also be sent at our risk, but not expense, by New York Draft, Post Office Order, or Registered Letter. Do not send checks on local banks, unless you add 25 cents for collection. Small amounts may be sent in bills, stamps, coin, or postal notes. Neither of these are safe, and must be sent at your risk. Use opaque envelopes or old postals for hiding contents of letters. Wrap postage stamps in oiled paper, to keep from sticking together. Make all remittances payable to L. J. Farmer.

***Charges Prepaid*** Plants by mail must have postage prepaid. Express and freight charges are not usually prepaid, but we have to guarantee that they will be prepaid at the end of the route. The practice of prepaying is becoming quite popular, and we will be pleased to give estimates to all who wish to send the money for prepaying charges.

***Substitution.*** It sometimes happens that there will be a great call for some particular variety, and the stock becomes exhausted before all orders are filled. In such a case we reserve all right to substitute some other variety that we consider equally valuable; or return the money, as you may wish.

***Packing*** is done with the greatest care, for which we make no charge. Mail and express orders are packed in moss and wrapped in oiled paper and strong manilla, to go any distance. Large orders by express are packed in light crates or boxes; and freight orders are packed in heavy boxes to stand the rough use they get in handling. We use lots of moss, and the plants arrive fresh and green.

***Shipping Time.*** We store a few plants of certain varieties in cellar for shipping to the far South, all through the winter. Our regular spring season begins about April 1st, and continues till June 1st. As far as possible, plants are shipped the day they are dug. We ship both potted and layer strawberry plants in July and later; and other plants, from October 1st till the ground freezes.

***We Warrant*** our plants true to name, and if they do not prove so we will refill the order free of charge or return the money. We warrant them to reach the customer in good condition; and if not, we will refill the order, if notified at once. Please bear this in mind when comparing our prices with others. All plants sold by us are subject to these conditions. In no way can we become responsible for your errors, or in any case for a sum greater than the price originally paid for the plants.

***Claims*** for errors, damaged, or missing plants must be made immediately on receipt of plants, and we should be notified at once. When the plants arrive, we should like to know how they look. If not all right, say so; don't wait all summer, and then expect us to rebate for dead plants. We cannot do it. We are always willing to make good all losses for which we are to blame, but cannot be responsible for the errorr of others.

***Correspondents*** will please give their name, Post Office address, County and State, whenever they have occasion to write. In ordering, please give full shipping directions, and state explicitly by what route to forward, with name of express office and railroad station, if different from post office. Ladies prefix Mrs. or Miss, as the case may be.

Telegraph, Telephone, Express and Money Order Offices, all at Pulaski, N. Y. Address,

***L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, N. Y.***

# STRAWBERRIES.

Those marked (Imp), are pistillate or imperfect in flower and require hermaphrodites, those marked (H), to be planted near them. One row of hermaphrodites to three rows of pistillates, planted alternately through the field, is sufficient. It is very important that the pistillate and hermaphrodites blossom at the same time, else the pistillate blossoms will not be fertilized. Hermaphrodites bear alone, but are not as a rule so hardy and productive.

*World's Fair will cause less acreage to be planted.*

## CARE OF PLANTS ON RECEIPT.

On receipt of plants, open the package and take out the plants. If to be planted at once, wet the roots and merely repack in the damp moss of the package, when they may be taken to the field and kept from the sun while planting. If not ready to plant in a permanent place, wet the roots and open the bundles, spreading the plants out thin so that the earth will touch all the roots; and trench in a moist, partially shaded place. Water daily and shade from the direct rays of the sun, till plants begin to grow. When ready to plant, thoroughly soak the earth about the plants, when they may be taken up in shallow pans, with lots of earth on the roots, and set out where wanted. Treated thus, plants received from a distance are just as good as if taken up from one's own grounds.

## SOIL, SETTING OUT AND CULTURE.

Moist, but well drained land, is best for the strawberry. Avoid low, wet, boggy places. Cultivate the land in either corn or potatoes thoroughly for two or three years before planting the strawberries. This destroys the white grub and all weed seeds. Plow in the fall and again in the spring, and harrow till the field is soft as an ash heap. Apply stable manure in the fall, and commercial fertilizers in small quantities two or three times during the growing season. Set the plants in straight rows, three feet apart for garden and five feet apart for field culture, with plants one foot apart in the row. Thus it takes 8,712 plants for an acre in field culture, and 14,520 for the garden. Use the horse cultivator close up to the plants once a week, and hoe as often as possible; at least four times during the season. Cut off the first half dozen runners that start on each plant, then allow the runners to grow and strike root so the young plants will be about six inches apart all over the surface. If a surplus of runners are produced, cut them off. Cover the surface with straw, marsh hay, or strawy manure about December 1st, to prevent heaving by frost. Rake the mulch off the plants into the paths early in spring. Our little book, "Farmer on the Strawberry," gives full instructions on strawberry culture. Mailed postpaid for 25c. For convenience of customers we have classified the varieties in three different groups, according to the time of ripening.

| EARLY. | MEDIUM. | LATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Van Deman, (H) | Bubach, (Imp) | Yale, (H) |
| Michel's Early, (H) | Jessie, (H) | Parker Earle, (H) |
| Leader, (H) | Princess (Imp) | Eureka, (Imp) |
| Gillespie, (H) | Middlefield, (Imp) | Crawford, (H) |
| Auburn, (H) | Lovett, (H) | Gandy, (H) |
| Pride of the West, (H) | Barton's Eclipse, (H) | E. P. Roe, (H) |
| Gov. Hoard, (H) | Woolverton, (H) | Beverly, (H) |
| Boynton, (H) | Saunders, (H) | Standard, (H) |
| Beder Wood, (H) | Martha, (H) | Oliver, (H) |
| Warfield, (Imp) | Pearl, (H) | Hermit, (H) |
| Haverland, (Imp) | Smith's Seedling, (H) | Miama, (Imp) |
| Dayton, (H) | Cloud, (Imp) | Burt, (H) |
| Jay Gould, (Imp) | Lady Rusk, (Imp) | Sharpless, (H) |
| Sadie, (Imp) | Mrs. Cleveland, (Imp) | Mark, (H) |
| Westbrook, (Imp) | Stayman's No. 1, (Imp) | Florence, (Imp) |
| Crescent, (Imp) | Oregon Everbearing, (H) | Beebe, (Imp) |
| California, (H) | Cameronian, (H) | Jucunda Improved, (H) |
| Farnsworth, (H) | Waldron, (Imp) | Manchester, (Imp) |
| Gt. Pacific, (Imp) | Walton, (Imp) | Windsor Chief. (Imp) |
| Southard, (H) | Edward's Favorite, (H) | |
| Accomac. (H) | Wilson, (H) | |
| | Phillip's Seedling, (H) | |
| | Shuster's Gem, (Imp) | |
| | Iowa Beauty, (H) | |
| | Enhance, (H) | |
| | Long John, (H) | |
| | Greenville. (Imp) | |

*Berry Plants are scarce everrywhere. Place your order early.*

## NEW VARIETIES.

The following varieties will fruit at our place June, 1893, for the first time. We have plants for sale at the prices attached. A July report and price list of potted and layer plants will be issued in time next summer. It will tell all about them. We prefer to fruit them ourselves before describing them, as uninformed patrons might be misled by the originators' descriptions. The plants have made a splendid growth here and look fine. Only people well posted in strawberry business should invest much in new varieties.

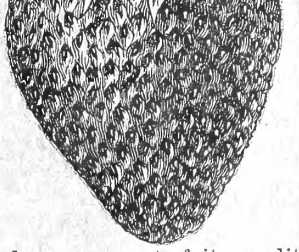
Price List.—E. P. Roe, Muskingum, Beverly, Dayton, doz., $1; 100, $5. Eclipse, Beauty, Mystic, Sherman, Iowa Beauty, Beebe, Jucunda Improved, Auburn, Gillespie, Gov. Hoard, California, Edwards Favorite, Swindle, Gen. Putnam, Southard, Accomac, Phillips No. 1, Anna Forest, Woolverton, Shusters Gem, 50 cents per dozen; $3.00 per 100. Boynton, Standard, dozen, 25 cents; 100, $1.00; 1000, $5.00. Can supply Martha, Princess, Barton's Eclipse, Shaw at 50 cents per dozen; $3.00 per 100.

***NEW INTRODUCTIONS, 1893.***

Shuckless, Greenville, Timbrell, Smith's Seedling, dozen, $2.00. Princeton Chief, $3.00 per dozen. Jay Gould and Pride of the West, 75 cents per dozen. Other varieties at originators prices.

## VARIETIES FRUITED ONE YEAR AT MAPLEWOOD.

*VAN DEMAN.* We introduced this variety last year by the verdict of the experiment stations. It has now fruited with us. It is the best extra early variety we have ever tested and we are satisfied. It ripens with Michel's Early and Westbrook but surpasses those varieties in every respect, being very firm, attractive and productive. It is now settled that extra early and extreme late varieties pay best for market purposes and for this reason, if for no other, Van Deman will be very popular for a market berry. Nothing I could say myself would be so convincing as the following from the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station: "This is the best extra early variety ever tested at the station grounds. The first picking of three quarts of any variety was picked from this, and it continued in bearing for 21 days, ripening the bulk of its fruits, however, in ten days. The vigor of plants is good, growth stocky and fruit hid beneath the dark foliage, berries a showy, glossy scarlet, with yellow seeds, firm and tart. I am of the opinion that this variety has a great future."—Peter Collier, Director. We now offer this variety at $1.00 per dozen; $6.00 per 100. This price will be charged by all who have the genuine stock. We are informed that certain parties propose to sell who have not the genuine stock. Buy of us and be sure of getting genuine plants. No contract to sign, no restrictions.



"Van Deman.—This is a very promising variety. It ripens with the earliest, and yields its crop in a short time. The fruit is of medium size, firm, and of excellent quality; flesh deep scarlet, on which account, and also on account of its quality, it will be in demand for making syrups."—M. H. Beckwith.

*ENHANCE.* From one year's experience we are very much pleased with this variety. The plants are the most luxuriant growers of all in our collection. When set two feet apart in the row they covered the ground thickly with plants to the width of nine feet. The fruiting plants were disturbed late in digging orders, but the narrow row we left produced wonderfully. It ripens rather early. The berries are very large, rich dark red in color and rather irregular in shape. It is more productive than most staminate varieties. Mr. C. E. Hunn, of the N. Y. Exp. Sta. speaks of it as follows: "Its fruits are large, showy scarlet, firm and of extra fine flavor. It is a

MARION CO., FLORIDA.
The Green Mountain Grape that I got of you a year ago last spring is doing fine.
Yours truly,
Sept. 19, 1892. W. F. WALKER.

WASHINGTON CO., MARYLAND.
I wish to acknowledge the receipt of strawberry plants sent me at Baltimore, Md. Have planted them and they are doing nicely.
April 29, 1892. ELMER V. POTTER.

variety that should be grown more extensively." W. J. Green, of Ohio Exp. Sta., says: "This was one of the perfect flowering varieties that gave us a crop in spite of the frost. As claimed by the originator, hardiness is one of its strong points. It seems to be nearly equal to the pistillates in this respect. The Enhance has been on trial at the Station a sufficient length of time to warrant the assertion that it has decided merits as a pollenizer and market variety. The plants are very vigorous and almost perfectly healthy, and but little interior to the best pistillates in productiveness. It is strictly a market sort, however, as it is too acid and ill shaped to suit amateurs. Market growers generally ought to give it a trial." Dozen, 50 cents; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.00.

*LOVETT.* This was introduced as Lovett's Early. It is not early but medium in ripening. It very much resembles Enhance in growth of plants, productiveness and color of fruit. We could not decide which we liked best. Lovett may be more regular in shape, and a little harder to pick. We consider it one of the best varieties to plant for market. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.00.

*BEDER WOOD.* This variety ripens very early, a few days later than Van Deman. It receives great praise from growers all over the country. Its great point is productiveness. The plants are thrifty growers and mat the ground thickly. Fruit is medium to very large, regular and light colored, resembling the old Cumberland very much in shape, color and firmness. It is distinctly a home or near by market sort as it cannot be shipped. Dozen, 25 cents; 100, 75 cents; 1000, $6.00.

*SAUNDERS.* A very productive berry with us, much resembling Sharpless in fruit. L. Woolverton, editor of Canadian Horticulturist, describes it thus in American Gardening: "Saunders is another of the good varieties. This variety compares favorably with the Bubach in size and fruitfulness. The fruit is large, conical, slightly flattened, with several depressions, color deep red, glossy, flesh the same; flavor sprightly and agreeable, in this respect excelling the Bubach; perfect blossom. In this last year I find that I could pick fruit of fair size from it after most other varieties were done." Dozen, 50 cents; 100, $2.00; 1000, $10.00.

*OREGON EVERBEARING.* On the Pacific Slope and in other dry sections of the country, this variety devolops its everbearing propensities. In localities having a humid atmosphere like ours, it shows no more everbearing qualities than any variety. Most all strawberries will bear in August, September and October during dry seasons. The Oregon is a failure in the northeast. It is not, as many like to call it, —a fraud. Patrons living in localities having a hot, arid climate, necessitating irrigation, better try Oregon Everbearing. It is not a great bearer, never was claimed to be. Its great virtue is its bearing berries for the table during the whole growing season. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, $3.00.

*CAMERONIAN.* Not productive but bears the largest shapely berries we ever saw. Grow this for premiums as it takes them wherever shown. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, $3.00.

*FARNSWORTH.* It was the opinion of those who tested Farnsworth at our place the past season that it surpassed all others in quality. It was introduced as the best berry for quality, no other claims, particularly, being made for it. We find it a good grower and quite as productive as most varieties. The fruit is regular in form and rather light crimson in color. Recommended for home use and markets that appreciate quality. Dozen, 25 cents; 100, 60 cents; 1000, $5.00.

*MIDDLEFIELD.* (Imp.) This was the most beautiful strawberry that we fruited last year. The plants are of the Jersey Queen class and require good culture. There are many growers who like to give the highest culture and grow the finest berries. For them we recommend Middlefield. The fruit is regular in form, large, and bright glossy crimson in color, the ideal color for a strawberry. C. E. Hunn, of Geneva Station, speaks of it as follows: "The Middlefield still holds its own as a fine, showy, garden variety. Its uniformity of size and shape, its fine color and excellent flavor, combine to make it a favorite wherever grown." M. H. Beckwith, of Delaware station, says: "Vigorous growth, foliage

KOSCIUSCO CO., INDIANA.

Many thanks for plants you sent this spring. They are doing nicely.

Aug. 4, 1892. MRS. J. C. HOFFMAN.

ERIE CO., PENNSYLVANIA.

The strawberry plants came to hand all O. K., and I am very much pleased with them.

August 29, 1892. R. R. PELTON.

yellowish green, slightly blighted; fruit bright scarlet color, medium to large; flesh deep pink, inclined to be soft; quality good." Dozen, 50 cents; 100, $3.00; 1000, $20.00.

*WESTBROOK.* (Imp.) This variety ripens with the extra early ones. It is very similar in growth and appearance to Hoffman. The fruit is medium in size and not productive here. It is claimed to be the best variety for the Southern Atlantic coast from Norfolk down. It has Neunan blood and therefore not adapted to the climate of New York. In the locality named, where firmness is the chief want, I recommend my patrons to try Westbrook. It is of good color, extremely early and firm. Doz., 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, $5.

*EDGAR QUEEN.* (Imp.) This is a variety having the size, shape and general good qualities of Bubach, besides greater vigor of plant. The largest berries we picked this last season were of this variety. It ripens midseason, and is enormously productive. The plants are such runners that they must be thinned, else in a dry season they will be unproductive. This is one of our favorites that we propose to plant largely of for market. M. H. Beckwith speaks of it thus, "Vigorous, perfectly healthy; fruits very bright scarlet color, medium to large, seeds deeply sunken; flesh bright scarlet color, firm; quality very good, sweet. Appears to be a very promising variety." Doz., 35c.; 100, $1; 1000, $8.

## STANDARD VARIETIES AND THOSE WELL TESTED

*MICHELS EARLY.* The chief value of this variety is for earliness and as a pollenizer for very early pistillates like Haverland, Warfield, etc. With us it ripens among the earliest, resembles Crescent in appearance and is very productive. The plants are great runners and are very productive, bearing well the second year. The past season we picked and sold in Northern markets $100 worth of berries from one acre of this variety before Crescents, Warfield, etc., begun to pick. The plants are cheap and very easy to make live, hence it will be largely planted to fertilize early pistillates. It must be remembered that while pistillate varieties are generally more productive than staminates, the latter are necessary to make the pistillates productive. Doz. 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, $3.50.

*WARFIELD.* (Imp.) Warfield has now become the standard early variety for shipping. It ripens one week later than Michel's Early. It is undoubtedly a seedling of Wilson and Crescent, as it resembles the former in fruit and the latter in plant. In dry seasons the plants are liable to suffer if not thinned, for the tendency of the plants is to mat the ground too thickly. In ordinary moist seasons it will please the most fastidious. Recommended by all leading authorities. Doz. 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, $4.

C. E. Hunn says: "The Warfield, Eureka and Haverland are good standard varieties, extensively grown by fruit growers in many sections and all of them prove profitable."

*HAVERLAND.* (Imp.) Begins to ripen two or three days before Warfield and continues until most varieties are done. I think it has the longest season of any variety, which largely accounts for its immense productiveness. It stands drouth best of all., but in wet seasons it must be well mulched, as the fruit stems are weak and the berries lie on the ground and rot. There is big money in this variety for near-by market. M. H. Beckwith, Hort. at Delaware Exp. Sta. says: "Haverland, vigorous grower, light green foliage, very little blight. Fruits long, cone shaped, with prominent neck, resembles the Lady Finger in shape; light scarlet color, medium to large size; flesh light pink, fairly firm, quality fair, not rich. Very productive. The fruit stalks are too weak to hold up the mass of berries on the stem and in consequence they lie upon the ground. Doz. 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, $5.

*PARKER EARLE.* This variety has now been thoroughly tested all over the country. Hardly an unfavorable report is heard from it. I consider it the best all-around berry that I have ever tested. In 1890 I purchased 500 plants of the introducer. They came from Texas and of course were not in the best shape. But despite this, most every plant grew and produced fruit all summer. I liked them

HILLSBOROUGH CO., N. H.

I have just received a copy of "Farmer on the Strawberry." It is just the book I need to help me out. Thanks.

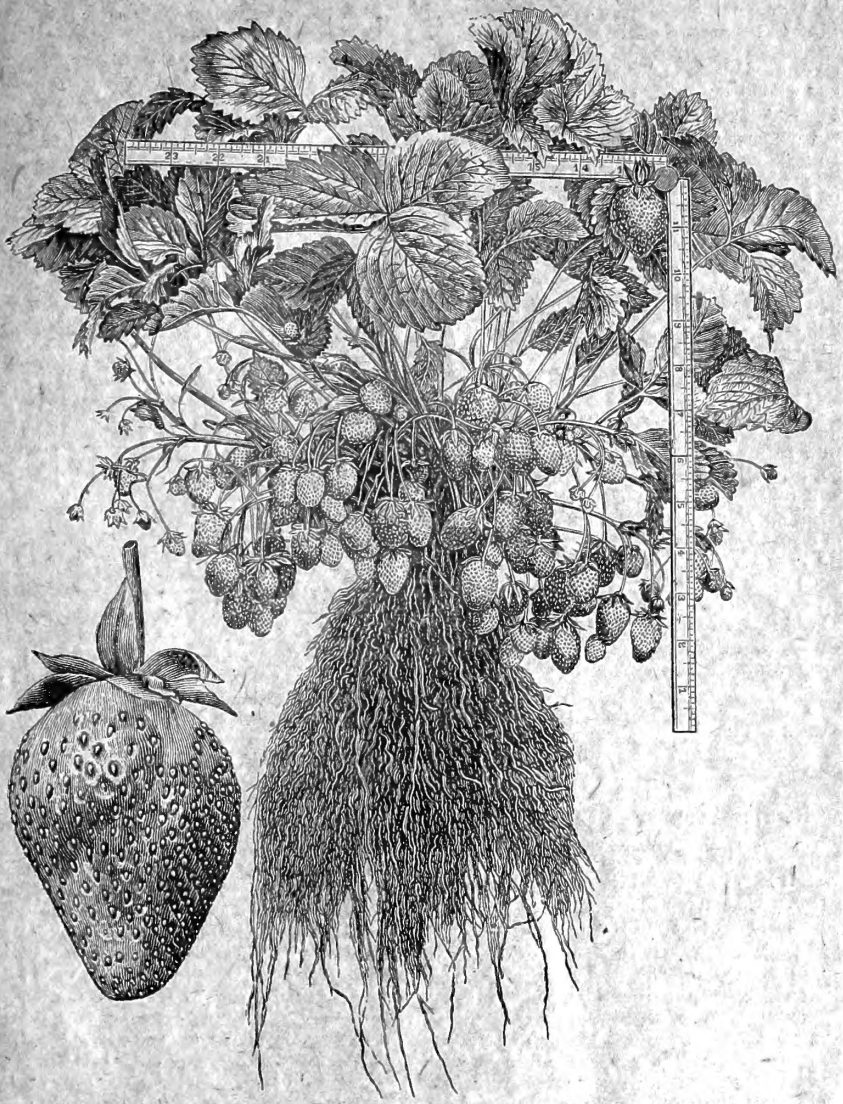
Nov. 18, 1891. C. P. BELL.

FRANKLIN CO., KENTUCKY.

Enclosed stamps in payment for E. P. Roe strawberry, which came to hand in good shape and fine order.

June 3, 1892. H. H. WATSON.

*to exhibit* 100 *varieties of Strawberries in July.*



PARKER EARLE.

QUEBEC, CANADA.

1 fruited Parker Earle last year for first, and picked 20 boxes off 15 plants.

April 15, 1892. J. E. RUDDICK.

FOND DU LAC CO., WISCONSIN.

Your book on strawberry culture, and catalogue, came to hand, and I am well pleased with them.

April 15, 1892. MRS. E. A. ST. JOHN.

MADISON CO., NEW YORK.

The plants came in good order and were satisfactory in every respect. All who have seen the plants think they are very fine. Two of the neighbors who have seen them want me to send an order for them. I also want a few more plants myself. I send enclosed $7.25 by registered letter.

May 17, 1892. W. H. BIRNEY.

so well that in 1891 I purchased 5000 plants. I sold all these but 1500 plants, which were set on our own grounds. We gave them extra fertility and culture to see what they would do. One row of 200 plants spread 8 feet wide, and last spring we took up and sold 10,000 plants from it, amounting to $170. A fruiting row of 3 feet wide was left which bore 550 qts. of berries. The 1500 plants bore 2640 quarts of berries, which sold for 10c. per quart, although other varieties only brought 5 to 8c. 2640 quarts on one-fifth acre is the same as 13200 quarts to the acre. This it will be seen that they paid at the rate of over $1000 to the acre. I am often asked if I think it will pay to buy expensive strawberry plants for fruit. My experience is that it will, if you are sure you have a good thing. I never recommend patrons to go into a new thing too heavily. Buy a dozen or so, and by the time they show what they will do you will have all the plants you need of the variety. The Parker Earle is now so well known that there need be no fear of going into it big. It ripens here about 10 days later than Michels, and continues till very late. We picked at the rate of 75 crates to the acre three times, and the last picking for market, July 15th, was at the rate of over 20 crates to the acre. July 25th I picked two quarts for tea. The illustration shows the shape of the Parker Earle. It is good size, but not extra large. My commission merchants, Messrs. S. F. Bogart & Son, New York, wrote that it arrived in best condition of any berry we shipped, and sold most readily. The texture of the berry is very dry, They weigh less per crate than any berry we grow. Of course this helps as a shipper. Then the stems hold the berries up from the ground better than any other variety. T. T. Lyon, Hort. at Michigan Exp. Sta., says: "Parker Earle proves well nigh universally successful. Here it has constantly produced crops largely in excess of any other variety, whether new or old. It is very vigorous and a good producer of plants; although in certain other localities it is said to lack in this particular." M. H. Beckwith says: "Vigorous, stocky growth, inclined to grow in hills, and sets very few plants; fruits large, deep glossy scarlet color; flesh firm, deep pink, and quality of the best. Begins to ripen late, and continues in bearing a long time. Has given excellent satisfaction this season." Doz., 50c.; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.

*EUREKA*, (Imp.) This variety has always been a great favorite with us. Its season is about the same as Parker Earle, lasting till all other strawberries are gone. I consider it the best late market strawberry on account of its beautiful, glossy, bright, color; great firmness; large size; and productiveness. We have now fruited it four years. This and Parker Earle as a fertilizer make a great team. M. H. Beckwith describes it thus: "Very strong, vigorous grower, produces a great many plants. Very little blight. Fruits large, irregular cone-shaped, light scarlet color; flesh almost white, a little soft, yet appears to stand up well; quality very good, sweet. This variety was well spoken of by every one who saw it in bearing." "A good market variety." —T. T. Lyon. Doz., 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, $4.

*BURT.* The standard for productiveness at the New York Exp. Sta. It is especially adapted for fertilizing Bubach and other medium early sorts. M. H. Beckwith says in his annual bulletin for 1892: "Burt, rather dwarfish habit of growth, foliage light green badly injured by blight; fruits sub-conical in shape, medium to large, bright scarlet color; flesh deep pink, firm and good quality, productive." This variety does especially well on strong soil. It is enormously productive. Doz., 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, $4.

*BUBACH.* (Imp.) This is the standard fancy variety. It is immensely productive and popular everywhere. The color is rather light and the first berries are very irregular, but the immense size secures the highest prices. Although not very firm it ships to distant markets in good condition. Like Parker Earle the plants are rather slow to spread, but they are extremely healthy and will bear high culture. M. H. Beckwith says: "A vigorous grower with abundant dark green foliage, which is entirely free from blight; fruits large and very abundant, rather angular in shape, dark scarlet in color; flesh dark pink, firm, inclined to be a little soft on the surface; quality

GALVESTON CO., TEXAS.

I am well pleased with the plants. They were in fine order when they arrived here.

April 12, 1892. F. ANIZAN.

NORFOLK CO., MASSACHUSETTS.

Strawberry plants received all right. Look well.

May 2, 1892. J. V. MARSTON.

poor, but on account of its great productiveness and large size it is more extensively planted in this state than any other variety." Doz. 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, $5.

T. T. Lyon recommends for market: Crescent, Enhance, Bubach, Parker Earle, Warfield. For family use: Beder Wood, Parker Earle, Gandy.

*MIAMI.* (Imp.) This has all the virtues of Bubach with the addition of better color of the fruit. I consider it valuable. Doz. 50c.; 100, $1.

*PEARL.* One of the varieties that will pay high culture. It does well in certain localities, but not everywhere. Fruit large, cone shaped and very pretty. It was a decided success this year. Doz. 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, $5.

*JESSIE.* The remarks in regard to Pearl apply well to this. It is not a general purpose berry. It has always done better with us than its parent, Sharpless. This year it bore better than in any previous year. It is our favorite for the table. Much resembles Sharpless, but richer colored. Doz. 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, $5.

*GANDY.* This is an excellent medium to late market variety if one can get a good stiff price for the fruit. It is large, firm and beautiful. One of the best to ship. Its only fault is the lack of great productiveness. But I notice, by the reports, that it has been more productive the past year than formerly in many localities. It is not, as has been claimed, the latest strawberry. It is not nearly so late as Eureka or Parker Earle. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c.; 1000, $5.

*YALE.* The richest berry we have ever grown and the best for canning. It is not very productive under ordinary culture. Given good culture, the results are pleasing. Doz. 40c.; 100, $1.

*NADIE.* (Imp.) This is probably the most productive berry ever introduced. The plants are great runners, covering the ground for a great distance unless checked. Fruit ripens early, is bright glossy crimson, and lacks nothing but size. It is too small for a market berry, but especially adapted for home use. Doz. 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, $4.

*WILSON.* The old standby. We do not grow it any more for fruit, although there is still a small demand for plants. Ours are genuine. Doz. 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, $5.

*CRESCENT.* (Imp.) This once popular sort is now being rapidly superceded by Haverland, Warfield and Bubach. It has long been the standard for productiveness, producing immense crops under neglect. It does just as well as it ever did now, and is just as profitable as any variety, till some of your competitors brings into market larger and finer varieties. Then the man who sticks to Crescents gets left. Doz., 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, $3.50.

*CLOUD.* (Imp.) A desirable market berry if rightly treated. It must be thinned severely. Fruit is of good color and very firm. Not a success ordinarily. Doz., 25c.; 100, 60c.

*LADY RUSK.* (Imp.) A medium early variety especially adapted for wet seasons. It is of rich, dark color, and ships well. It has the tendency to dry up rather than rot by standing. Doz., 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, $5.

*MRS. CLEVELAND.* (Imp.) Much like Eureka in general habit of growth and appearance, but not so firm. Season medium. The authorities speak well of it. Doz., 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, $5.

*STAYMAN'S.* (Imp.) Especially adapted for wet weather and as a shipper. The plants were literally loaded with fruit, and although it rained almost daily, this variety stood up well and shipped in fine condition. Doz., 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, $5.

*G. F. PACIFIC.* (Imp.) Quite like Cloud. Doz., 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, $4.

*LONG JOHN.* This variety resembles Parker Earle in habit of plant. Is smaller and darker colored. Mr. T. Greiner, editor of American Gardening, recommends it highly for canning. It is very productive. We think the shape of the fruit suggested the name, as the berries very much remind one of blackberries. Doz., 25c.; 100, 75c.; 1000, $5.

*WALTON, WALDRON and OLIVER.* Doz. 25c.; 100, 60c.

*SHARPLESS.* An old popular variety. Has now been generally superceded by more productive varieties. The flavor is excellent, and the fruits are large, light colored and irregular. Does best on rich clay soils. Doz. 25c.; 100, 60c.

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CALHOUN CO., MICHIGAN.

The plants received all right. Many thanks for the extra strawberry plants.

April 29, 1892. MRS. DIANA L. GREGORY.

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ALAMEDA CO., CALIFORNIA.

Strawberry plants received this evening.

Yours truly,

April 20, 1893. E. HERNDON CRANE.

*Write for estimates on large and mixed orders.*

*CRAWFORD.* "Dwarfish growth, sets very few plants, foliage deep green color, badly blighted. Fruits large, light scarlet color with shiny surface, resembling Cumberland in appearance; flesh pink; medium firm, excellent quality. This variety seems to require very high culture to do well." M. H. Beckwith. Doz. 30c.; 100, $1; 1000, $6.

*MARK and FLORENCE* (Imp.) require high culture to do well. Their fruits are regular in shape, large and of fine quality. Doz. 25c.; 100, 60c.

*WINDSOR CHIEF* (Imp.) *and MANCHESTER.* (Imp.) Doz. 25c.; 100, 60c.

## RASPBERRIES.

*Culture.* There are two general types of raspberries, and they require different treatment. Blackcaps and others that increase from the ends of the canes should be planted 3 feet by 7; 2074 plants to the acre. Prepare the land same as for strawberries and mark off in rows 3 1-2 feet apart. Set the plants in every other row and plant potatoes, corn or beans half way between. Cultivate often enough to keep the soil loose and free from weed seeds. When the canes attain the height of 1 foot, pinch off the end. This causes the cane to branch, grow stocky and self-supporting. In the spring of the bearing year cut these branches back to within 6 inches of the main stalk. After fruiting cut out all of the dead wood. Red raspberries and others that sucker should be set 5 feet apart each way, when they may be cultivated both ways. Allow only three or four canes in each hill to grow; treat all others that spring up as weeds. When three or four feet high pinch back cane same as with blackcaps. The secret of raising fine crops of raspberries is in rigorous pruning and keeping suckers down. If not checked the tendency is to mat the surface with canes, when very little fruit is secured.

### *CAP VARIETIES*

*Smith's Prolific.* A new blackcap from Western New York which has been highly praised. Its great points are strong growth, perfect hardiness, and great productiveness. Canes throw out numerous lateral branches, which enable it to bear immense crops without danger of breaking down. The berries are borne in great clusters and are about the size of Gregg, of a brilliant black color, very firm and of good flavor. It is a profitable drying sort, three quarts making a pound of dried fruit. Its season is about second early, or between Tyler and Ohio. We have a large, fine stock of this variety. Doz., $1.50; 100, $10.

*Kansas.* Large or larger than Gregg. Ripens medium and very productive. Healthy. Highly recommended. Doz., $2.50.

*Lovett or* $1000. Claimed to be large as Gregg and as early as any. Highly recommended by Rural New Yorker. Doz., $1; 100, $5.

*Palmer.* This is the best early blackcap we have ever fruited. It is very similar to Tyler, but larger and better. Doz., 50c.; 100, $1.50.

*Ada, Cromwell, Progress.* Doz., 50c.; 100, $1.50.

*Tyler.* This is the standard early blackcap. Very productive, juicy and melting. Doz., 35c.; 100, $1; 1000, $8.

*Ohio.* The standard for evaporating and drying. Ripens midseason and is very productive. Doz., 35c.; 100, $1; 1000, $8.

*Gregg.* This is the largest, latest and best of all the blackcaps that we have thoroughly tested. It is not entirely hardy like Tyler and Ohio, but is nearly so. Doz., 35c., 100, $1; 1000, $8.

*Japanese Wineberry.* 25c. each; $2.50 per doz.

*Shaffer's Colossal.* This is a purple variety, but grows like the blackcaps. Its color is against it for marketing fresh, except among intelligent people who know enough to appreciate a good thing. We like the flavor when eaten fresh and when canned; there is no berry like it. We use them with others to impart a rich taste and color. Enormously productive, large and hardy. Doz., 35c.; 100, $1.00; 1000, $10.

*Kilborn, Nemaha.* Doz., 50c.; 100, $2.

### *SUCKERING VARIETIES*

*Caroline.* White or cream colored. We place it with this class, although it increases slightly from the tips. It does not cover the ground with plants as does the red varieties; but the plants grow as

MERRIMACK CO., NEW HAMPSHIRE.
The strawberry plants sent by you were received all right.
May 23, 1892. J. S. BLODGETT.

WINDSOR CO., VERMONT.
The strawberry plants came in good condition. Accept thanks for same.
May 19, 1892. MRS. IDA A. DERBY.

if a cross of the two types. We recommend this variety for those who want a supply of raspberries with little care. It will almost take care of itself after the first year. The fruit is very soft and delicate, and must be used the day picked. It is the most productive of all, and continues to bear till cut off by frost. Doz., 50c.; 100, $2.

*Golden Queen.* This raspberry was found growing in a patch of Cuthberts, and appears to be an albino of that variety. We consider it very valuable. At the N. Y. Exp. Sta., it proves the most productive of all. Doz., 35c.; 100, $2; 1000, $15.

*Thompson's Early Prolific.* This is the earliest raspberry in cultivation. It is also very productive and hardy. The canes are vigorous, which will make it a success where Marlboro fails. Receives the highest praise from all. Doz., 50c.; 100, $2.50.

*Cuthbert.* This is the great market raspberry. I wonder if the market was ever overstocked with Cuthberts? I never knew an instance. The fruit is very large and firm, and the canes are vigorous. Doz., 35c.; 100, $1; 1000, $8.

*Marlboro.* This variety is so similar in fruit to Cuthbert with us as to be hardly distinguished from it. It ripens very early and is gone before Cuthbert comes on. The canes are very dwarfish in growth and require rich soil. We consider it the most paying red raspberry for rich soil we have ever fruited. Doz., 35c.; 100, $1; 1000, $8.

*Brandywine, Hansell and Turner.* Doz., 35c.; 100, $1.

*Gladstone.* Claimed to bear fruit from July 15th all through August, September and October till frost comes on. Bears full crops the first year and on the new growth as well as the canes one year old. It is also very vigorous, hardy and productive. E. S. Goff, of the Wis. Exp. Sta., speaks very highly of it. 15c. each; $1 per doz.

If you have neighbors who need plants, send us their names and we will mail them our catalogue.

*Royal Church.*

Mr. C. E. Hunn, Ass't Horticulturist, Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station, planted the Royal Church red raspberry during the spring of 1891, this year, 1892, being the first season of bearing. It has proved perfectly hardy without winter protection, ripening at Geneva, N. Y., July 19. There was a severe frost April 27, 1892, which cut back the canes of Cuthbert one-half, but which did not perceptibly affect Royal Church.

"What is your opinion of the quality of Royal Church?"

Mr. Hunn: "Let me get berries of the Cuthbert to test with it." Eating both. "It is not like Cuthbert. Let me try Superb. It is not like Superb in quality. Here are the Brinckle's Orange. It resembles in quality Brinckle's Orange more closely than any other variety here. Its quality is good."

"How does it compare in size with Cuthbert?"

Mr. Hunn: "It is larger than Cuthbert on our grounds."

"How does it compare with Cuthbert in productiveness?"

Mr. Hunn: "It is fully as productive as Cuthbert. It seems to me that one valuable qualification of Royal Church is in its earliness as well as its long season of bearing. It is earlier than Cuthbert, yet will bear fruit several weeks yet. This is an average season for raspberries at the Geneva Station. I think Royal Church will carry well to market. We have no other very promising new red raspberry."

Matthew Crawford, of Ohio, says: "Royal Church bore the best and most beautiful berries I ever saw. It is very large, of a beautiful, bright color, flavor good, aroma fine, canes perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive."

Prof. W. J. Green, of the Columbus, O., Experiment Station, says: "Royal Church is large and of fine quality." In his bulletin for 1891 he says: "Plants vigorous and productive. Berries large, dark crimson, moderately firm, excellent quality. A very promising variety."

Prof. L. R. Taft, of the Michigan Agricultural College, in his bulletin says: "Of the red varieties, Royal Church is one of the most promising. It is hardy to the tips. I am well pleased with it."

Prof. H. E. VanDeman, United States Pomologist of Washington, D. C., says: "Royal Church is one of the best of the red varieties. The fruiting branches are

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RHEA CO., TENNESSEE.
The Michel's Early berry plants came to hand in good order. Many thanks. Yours truly.
May 30, 1892. JNO. P. McDONALD.

BLUE EARTH CO., MINNESOTA.
The strawberry plants sent by you arrived in good condition and are growing nicely. Thanks.
April 21, 1892. MRS. L. M. RANDALL.

long and heavily laden with green and ripe fruit. Berry large, round, juicy, and of rich flavor."

# BLACKBERRIES.

The culture of blackberries should be very similar to that for black raspberries. Plant 7 or 8 feet apart and train to a continuous narrow row of canes. Do not plow or cultivate deep enough to injure the roots; for each broken root will send up a sucker to hinder in getting through. When the row of canes encroaches on the path, mow them off. Mulch and rigorous pruning increases the size wonderfully.

*Snyder.* The most reliable early variety. Fruit round with no core. Canes stocky and upright in growth. Enormously productive and perfectly hardy. Best for cold climates. Doz., 35c.; 100, $1.25; 1000, $10.

*Taylor.* This variety is the most vigorous grower we have. Canes distinct yellow color and entirely hardy. Fruit large, long and of the best quality, ripening later than Snyder. The best variety for home use. It is so popular that the supply is never equal to the demand. Doz., 50c.; 100, $1.50; 1000, $12.

*Minnewaski.* The largest blackberry we have ever fruited. Canes productive and nearly hardy. Fruit round like Snyder and nearly an inch in diameter. Valuable for market. Season medium. Doz., 50c.; 100, $3. *Erie and Early King* same price.

*Lawton, Kittatiny, Wachusetts, Thornless, Agawam and Western Triumph.* Doz., 50c.; 100, $1.50.

# CURRANTS.

Choose a moist, rich soil for currants. Plant 5 feet apart each way. Keep free from weeds and grasses by liberal cultivation and mulching. Use plenty of manure and trim out superfluous wood by cutting back the new growth two-thirds each year. Trim out the old wood once in two years and allow new canes to grow from the roots.

*Cherry Red.* The standard for market; large and productive.

*Versailles, Victoria.* Doz., 60c.; 100, $3. 2 years, doz., 75c.; 100, $4.

*White Grape.* The largest and best white variety. Excellent for the family garden. Doz. 60c.; 100, $3.

*Red Dutch.* Unsurpassed for culinary purposes; enormously productive. Doz. 60c.; 100, $3. 2 years, doz., 60c.; 100, $4.

*Fay's Prolific.* This variety is so immensely popular that the supply of plants is never equal to the demand, although the price remains high. It is claimed to be five times as productive as the Cherry, and easier to pick. It is of good flavor, and comes into bearing early. Especially adapted for light soils. Doz., $1.25; 100, $8. 2 yr., doz., $1.50; 100, $10.

*Crandall Black.* This is a very vigorous grower, and is not affected by worms. It is of different flavor than the other black currants, and excellent for cooking. We have fruited it three years and it bears prodigiously. Berries one-half inch in diameter. Doz., $1.25; 100, $8.

# GOOSEBERRIES.

*Culture* similar to currants.

*Industry.* A new foreign variety. Highly recommended for the North. Berries of the largest size, dark red color, and of delicious quality. 2 yr., each 25c.; doz., $2.

*Downing.* The largest and best of the American sorts. Fruit of excellent quality, pale green color. Very productive. Doz., 60c.; 100, $4. 2 yr., doz., 75c.; 100, $5.

*Houghton.* Small, but an immense bearer. Pale red, sweet and good. Doz. 60c.; 100, $3. 2 yr., doz., 75c.; 100, $4.

*Golden Prolific* (new). 2 yr., each, 50c.; doz., $5.

# GRAPES.

*Culture.* In the small place allotted to a catalogue, we cannot give but the briefest instructions. There are many excellent works written especially on

IOWA.

I received the Van Deman some time ago. Fifteen of them were very fine looking plants. Received the others to-day; all very nice plants. Will want several thousand in the spring ('93). May get some this fall. I think I can sell some for you. Will want some Warfield's No. 1, or Sandoval, sure, and some No. 2. They are taking the lead here. Thanking you for your promptness and fine plants, Yours truly,

May 30, 1892. D. J. CREIGHTON.

HUNTERDON CO., NEW JERSEY.

I bought some strawberry plants of you a year ago, and received some others as a premium. Many thanks for same. Now I have a friend inquiring of me where to get berry plants, and I take great pleasure in recommending him to you. Your strawberry plants were the best rooted that I ever saw. Will you please mail him your catalogue of berry plants and trees as soon as possible?

Aug. 29, 1892. MRS. JULIA W. STRYKER.

*plants are several times larger, and finer in every respect.*

grape culture. The rows should be eight feet apart and vines set ten feet apart in the row. Dig a hole two feet long, one foot wide, and one foot deep. Put a little surface soil in the bottom, and mix in some bone dust or commercial manures. Trim the ends of roots and spread out in hole, covering with surface soil. Cut the vine back to two buds and haul in the earth so as to cover the roots and stem up to the top bud. Train the vine to a stake for the first two years, and afterward train on trellis.

## *NEW VARIETIES.*

*Green Mountain.* Prof. E. S. Goff, of Wisconsin Exp. Sta., says: "I have fruited this grape for the past two seasons; it ripens about with Champion, while its quality ranks among the best. The vine is vigorous and quite productive, bearing medium sized, not very compact bunches, of which the berries are a little larger than those of the Delaware. The flesh is quite free from hard pulp, and entirely without harshness, or foxiness, and its flavor is very sweet, with a slight inclination toward the vinous. I must pronounce it the only grape thus far tested that ranks first both in earliness and quality. 1 yr., 75c.; 2 yr., $1; 3 yr., $1.25.

*Moore's Diamond.* A pure native. Ripens early, and is productive and hardy. The finest grape we have eaten. The color is a greenish white, with rich yellow tinge. Very few seeds, juicy, and almost entirely free from pulp. Each, 25c.; doz., $2.50; 2 yr., 35c.; doz., $3.50.

*Moyer.* This new extra early, hardy grape originated in Canada, and is supposed to be a cross of Delaware and some pure native. It resembles the Delaware in growth, quality, size of cluster, and hardiness, having withstood 35 degrees below zero with no injury. Highly recommended. 1 yr., 35c.; doz., $3.50; 2 yr., 60c.; doz., $5.

*Colerain.* 1 yr., $1; 2 yr., $1.50.

*Eaton.* Vine healthy and vigorous; berries nearly one inch in diameter; bunch large, berries cling firmly to stem. Ripens three days before Concord. Does well everywhere. Highly recommended by editor of Rural New Yorker. 1 yr., 35c.; doz., $3.50; 2 yr., 60c.; doz., $5.

CERRO GORDO CO., COLORADO.

The plants you sent me were received in excellent condition, one week after shipment. Am well pleased with them, and with the kinds you sent instead of some I ordered.

May 1, 1892. RUDOLPH LANDES.

## *GENERAL LIST.*

*Agawam.* A large red grape, ripening with the Concord. Good keeper; strong grower, and very productive. 15c. each; doz., $1.

*Brighton.* Red, early, bunch large, long and shouldered, of the best quality, and a good grower. 15c. each; doz., $1.

*Concord.* The standard everywhere. 10c. each; doz., 80c.

*Delaware.* One of the finest red grapes grown for table use. Bunch and berry small, compact, a good grower; in most sections healthy and hardy. 15c. each; doz., $1.

*Moore's Early.* On account of its earliness, profitable for market. Black, of fair quality, hardy, healthy, and quite productive. 20c. each; doz., $1.50.

*Lindley, Rog. 9.* A red grape of the best quality; ripening with Concord. Keeps well; bunch and berry large; a strong grower; vine healthy and hardy. 15c. each; doz., $1.

*Niagara.* White, large bunch and berry, a strong grower, very productive, quality good, will not always stand our cold winters at the north. 15c. each; doz. $1.

*Vergennes.* Red, bunch medium, berry large, perfectly healthy, hardy and productive. Of fine quality, and has proven a better keeper than any of Roger's Hybrids. Should be in every vineyard and garden. 20c. each; $1.50 per doz.

*Pocklington.* Decidedly the best white grape for this latitude that has been thoroughly tested. Large, handsome, fair quality, very productive, and perfectly hardy. 15c. each; doz., $1.

*Worden.* This variety originated in this county and has proven the most profitable early black market grape. It ripens ten days before Concord and is larger and better quality; enormously productive, healthy and hardy. 20c. each; doz., $1.25.

*Special Offer.* I will send two strong vines of each of the above ten varieties for $2. One each for $1, $1.25 postpaid. When a large quantity of vines are wanted, send list for special prices. We can make

ONTARIO, CANADA.

Thanks for the Eureka plants you sent me last year. They did splendid. The season was so dry here, the greater part of my plants died; no rain from the last of April to the first of July. The Eureka stood it well; scarcely one failed to grow.

April 28, 1892. J. JOHNSTON.

*Our specialty is Berry Plants, but we can supply anything in*

astonishing low rates. We can supply any variety. Prices are for one year vines; prices given on two years' vines if wanted.

Do not fail to submit a list of your wants to us for special prices, if you want a large quantity.

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

*Culture.* Plow furrows five feet apart, and set plants in the furrow one foot apart. Cover with four inches of soil. Stir surface occasionally to kill weeds. When shoots appear, cultivate between the rows and hoe out all weeds around the plants. Mow off the stalks each fall, and top dress with manure. The sprouts are cut when about eight inches long, the third spring from planting. It makes one of the most delicious early vegetables, and when cooked as green peas is relished by all.

*Conover's Colossal.* Large, of rapid growth, productive, and of fine quality. 1 yr., doz., 20c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, $4; 2 yr., doz., 30c.; 100, $1; 1000, $5.

*Palmetto.* A new variety now being extensively planted. As compared to Conovers, it is earlier, a better yielder, more even and regular in its growth, and of finer quality. Doz., 35c.; 100, $1.25; 1000, $8; 2 yr., doz., 50c.; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.

*Barr's Mammoth.* Same price.

## FRUIT TREES.

APPLES. Leading standard sorts, 20c. each.

CHERRIES. Leading standard sorts, 25c. each.

PEACHES. Leading standard sorts, 20c. each.

APRICOTS. Leading standard sorts, 25c. each.

PEARS. Leading standard sorts, 40c. each.

PEARS. Wilder and Idaho, 75c. each.

PLUMS. Leading standard sorts, 40c. each.

QUINCES. Leading standard sorts, 50c. each.

Send list of wants for special prices.

DOUGLAS CO., NEVADA.

I received your book on the strawberry, and catalogue for '91 and '92, through F. H. Bartine, our U. S. Senator from Nevada, who is now at Washington, D. C. I consider the book the best treatise on the culture of small fruits I have ever read, and I have been in the strawberry business seven years.

May 22, 1892. MRS. A. E. TAYLOR.

## SEED POTATOES.

Price 60c. per peck, $2 per bushel.

*Rural New Yorker.* Ripens medium to late. Very large, roundish, with few eyes. Skin white. Very productive and valuable.

*Monroe's Seedling.* Medium late. Can be dug before ripe, when they are mealy and good. Considered very valuable.

*New Queen.* One of the earliest and most valuable. Tubers long.

*Early Ohio* The old standard early sort. Productive on rich soil with good culture. Quality best.

*Empire State.* One of the most valuable late kinds.

*Special Offer.* One peck each of the five varieties for $2.50.

### WHAT PAPER DO YOU TAKE?

We are anxious that our customers should have a good fruit paper to help them in their work. The benefits derived from such are incalculable. For this reason we have made arrangements with the publishers of the American Farm and Horticulturist, whereby we get their valuable paper for our patrons at a reduced rate, and are enabled thereby to offer it free one year to anyone who favors us with an order for plants, etc., at catalogue rates to the amount of $1 or more.

The American Farm and Horticulturist is the most reliable and valuable paper published exclusively in the interest of small fruit growers that we know of.

As an inducement to increase your order to the amount of $10 or more, we offer free in addition to the above, a year's subscription to either the American Gardening, Rural New Yorker, Practical Farmer, Prairie Farmer, Ohio Farmer, or "Gardening."

## ROSES.

The success that has attended the cultivation of roses during the past few years, the growing interest in their culture, and the demands made upon us by old patrons, has prompted us to enlarge our business in this direction by the addition of a stock of a carefully selected list of the finest Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses now before the public. They are

LITCHFIELD CO., CONNECTICUT.

Stock sent May 10th received in good order the 12th. Much pleased. Currants and grapes have wonderful roots. ETTIE D. GREENE.

easily cared for by planting on rich soil, giving clean culture and careful pruning or shortening in just before the buds start in the spring.

We will furnish, carefully packed in damp moss and mailed to any address, for 35c. each, $3.50 per dozen, strong bushes that will bloom from June to freezing time in autumn. These are not the small, weak, greenhouse roses that are advertised and sold at low rates, but hardy, well-rooted plants grown out of doors, and which will bloom the same season they are planted. Somewhat larger bushes can be sent by express at same price.

*Alfred Colcomb.* Bright, clear red; large and full; form globular.

*Anna De Deisbach.* Clear rose color; large; cupped.

*Baronne Prevost.* Pale rose; superb; very large and full.

*Charles Lefebre.* A free grower; bloom bright crimson; center purplish; large; very double, and of good form; one of the best.

*Duke of Teck.* Vigorous grower; bloom bright crimson scarlet; clear and distinct in color; flowers full and good.

*Fisher Holmes.* Magnificent reddish scarlet, shaded with deep, velvety crimson; very brilliant; large, full, and of good form.

*General Jacqueminot.* Brilliant red; velvety; large and double. Fine for massing.

*Jean Liaband.* Velvety crimson, shaded with black; large, full, and of fine form.

*John Hopper.* Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full; a profuse bloomer, and a standard sort.

*La France.* Delicate, silvery rose, changing to silvery pink; very large, full, and of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer.

*Louis Van Houtte.* Crimson maroon; medium size, sometimes large; full; only moderate in vigor, but a very free blooming sort, and thought by many to be the best crimson rose grown.

*Mabel Morrison.* White, sometimes tinged with blush. In the autumn the edges of the petals are often pink. A very valuable white rose.

*Madam Gabriel Luizet.* Pale pink; a very delicate and beautiful tint of color; large and full; cupped; very sweet; extra.

*Madam Victor Verder.* Rich, bright, cherry color; large, full, and of fine form; cupped, superb, a most effective rose.

*Marie Baumann.* Bright carmine; very large, smooth, and of fine form.

*Merville De Lyon.* Pure white, sometimes washed with satin rose; very large, full, and cupped.

*Paul Neyron.* Dark rose; very large; fine form and habit; one of the largest roses.

*Pierre Notting.* Blackest red, shaded with violet; very large and full; form globular; one of the best dark roses.

*Prince Camille De Rohan.* Crimson maroon; very rich and velvety; large and full.

*Ulrich Brunner Fils.* Bright Oris red; flowers very large and full; a remarkably fine rose.

We can supply many other varieties, yet with the above list well cared for one can come about as near perfection as possible in any amateur rose garden.

### *CLIMBING ROSES.*

(At same prices as above.)

*Baltimore Belle.* Fine, white, with bluish center; very full and double.

*Queen of the Prairie.* Bright rose color; large, compact, and globular; a very profuse bloomer; one of the best.

These are admirably adapted to covering walls, trellises, trees, and stumps, unsightly buildings, etc. Their rapid growth, perfect hardiness, luxuriant foliage, and immense clusters of beautiful flowers, commend them at once to every one.

## FLOWERING SHRUBS AND VINES

The following choice selection of shrubs and vines we offer as best suited to the decoration of home grounds. The list, though not large, embraces some of the finest varieties in cultivation, considering hardiness, variety of habit and color, and season of flowering. 35c. each; $3 per dozen.

*Althea* (Rose of Sharon). The Altheas are fine, free-growing shrubs, and bloom profusely during the autumn, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in blossom.

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WINNEBAGO CO., ILLINOIS.

My order for small fruits came to hand to-day per express in good order. Thanks.

Yours most truly,

May 5th, 1892. F. W. CORLISS.

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COWLEY CO., KANSAS.

I received your plants yesterday, the 12th, for which I return my sincere thanks. They arrived in good order.

April 13, 1892. ALFRED JOHNSON.

Double White. Handsome flowers, with deep purple center.

Double Red. A large double red, with deep purple markings; one of the best.

*Forsythia- Viridissima* (Golden Bell.) A rapid growing shrub, of spreading habit, with luxuriant vivid green wood and leaves, and early golden, bell-shaped flowers. Its effect is excellent.

*Berberry* (Purple Leaved.) This beautiful shrub is one of the finest in the list; it is of regular, symmetrical form, with rich violet purple leaves, a very distinct and striking color, and pretty yellow flowers. It is very attractive, and makes lovely ornamental hedges.

*Calycanthus.* Prized for the aromatic fragrance of its wood. Flowers of a rare chocolate color; blooms in June, and at intervals afterwards.

*Deutzia.* We can highly recommend the Deutzias for hardiness, good habits, the great profusion in which they produce their flowers, and in every respect as being the most desirable hardy shrubs in cultivation. The flowers are in racemes from four to six inches in length.

Gracilis. Height, two feet; regular and compact form; very bushy; a charming shrub. Flowers pure white; blooms profusely.

Crenata, Double. A compact growing, hardy shrub, introduced from Japan by Mr. Fortune, producing in great profusion racemes of double white flowers shaded with rose.

Scabra. Similar growth and habit to above. Flowers pure white, hardy, and fine.

*Honeysuckle, Upright*—Red Tartarian. This shrub attains the height of eight or ten feet, and is covered with a profusion of pink flowers in May, which are succeeded by red berries. In foliage, flower, or fruit, this is a desirable shrub, and thrives in almost any soil or situation.

White Tartarian. Similar to the above. Bears a profusion of delicate white flowers.

*Hydrangea—Paniculata Grandiflora.* This magnificent shrub is entitled to a place in every collection.

*Lilac.* Common, white and Persian.

*Pyrus Japonica.* (Japan Quince.)

*Smoke Tree.* (Purple Fringe.)

*Snowball.* (Virburnum Opulus.)

*Spirea.* Aurea, Crategifolia, Prunifolia, Thunbergii.

*Syringia, or Mock Orange.* (Common Syringia.)

*Weigelia.* Rosea, Van Houtii, Nana Variegata, Variegated Weigelia. All the above 35 cents each.

### *HARDY ORNAMENTAL CLIMBING VINES.*

*Ampelopsis Veitchi.* (Boston Ivy.)

*Clematis.* Henryi, Jackmanni.

*Wisteria.* Chinese.

*Honeysuckles.* Halleana, Scarlet Trumpet. All the above 35 cents each. $3 per dozen.

***Plants by Mail*** are sent prepaid, at an additional cost of 20c. per 100 for strawberries; 10c. per doz., 25c. per 50, 40c. per 100, for raspberries, currants, gooseberries and grapes, for one year old plants. Two year old plants require double postage.

***Weight of Plants Packed.*** Strawberries in bundles by mail 20 lbs. per 1000; in light crates to go by express 30 to 40 lbs.; black raspberries, 50 lbs.; red raspberries, currants, grapes, gooseberries, 100 lbs.

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QUEENS CO., NEW YORK.

The plants arrived in fine condition, and I am well pleased with them. They are all planted, and seem to be thriving. Please accept my thanks for selecting such fine, strong plants. I shall take pleasure in recommending you to any of my friends who may be in need of anything in your line.

Sincerely yours,

May 13, 1892. MARY G. KITTLE.

[Miss Kittle's father gave her an acre of land to grow strawberries on. She ordered 8,000 plants of us. L. J. F.]

## A Book About Strawberries.

"Our correspondent, Mr. L. J. Farmer, of Pulaski, N. Y., makes the cultivation of the strawberry a specialty; he makes his living off of his small fruits. Being a bright, practical and discriminating cultivator, after growing strawberries for twelve years as a business, he has embodied his knowledge and practice in a book of over fifty pages for the benefit of the public. The whole matter of strawberries, what to grow and how to grow them, and every inkling of manipulation and cultivation, varieties, marketing, fertlizing, etc., is dealt with in a plain, practical way."

WM. FALCONER,
Editor "Gardening."

*attention to all our patron's wants. Try us and see.*

# REPORTS FROM STRAWBERRY EXPERTS, 1892.

### *Geneva Station Strawberry Bulletin*

This bulletin treats in a brief manner of the newer strawberries tested on the trial grounds of this Station. The older varieties are described and reported on in Bulletins Nos. 24 and 36, copies of which can be obtained from this Station.

The past fruiting season has been a favorable one. Although the yield of fruit in this vicinity has fallen below the average of several years, the prices have been kept up by the help of a local canning factory that contracts for a large share of the products of the surrounding country at a price that well pays the grower who has from one to ten acres and who is able to get pickers at fair wages, thus making the market steady throughout the season. Reports from other sections of the state show a good crop and paying prices, and as the supply to a great extent creates a demand, there is but little danger of overdoing the strawberry business for many years. Of the varieties tested for two or more seasons the Beder Wood leads in productiveness. As reported in a previous bulletin, the berries of this variety are not of the largest, but hold to a good market size throughout the picking season. The foliage is healthy and the plants multiply by runners rapidly. The Greenville follows the Beder Wood in point of productiveness, and has the advantage of being larger and would probably sell for more per quart than the former. The Burts, which for three years gave the best yield of any variety tested, falls this year to third place in point of productiveness, and for the first time shows signs of disease on its foliage. We should feel at a loss without this variety, as it seems to fill the place of the Wilson in more respects than any other. The Middlefield still holds its own as a fine showy garden variety. Its uniformity of size and shape, its fine color and excellent flavor combine to make it a favorite wherever grown. The Van Deman, while ripening its first fruits one day later than the Michell's Early, ripens a larger part of its crop in an extremely short space of time, and on account of its brilliant color and firmness outranks the Michell's Early as a market berry. The Enhance has dropped back for two years to a place among the medium productive varieties, but comes up to a fourth place this season, and as its fruits are large, showy scarlet, firm and extra fine flavor it is a variety that should be grown more extensively. The Warfield, Eureka and Haverland are good standard varieties extensively grown by fruit growers in many sections, and all of them prove profitable.

The strawberry leaf blight has been very severe this season, attacking varieties that have heretofore escaped the ravages of this disease, notably the Burt's and Haverland. There is no doubt of the efficacy of the Bordeaux mixture as a preventive, and we now practice and advise others to begin spraying young plantations as soon as possible after the plants have become established, with Bordeaux mixture with half the strength of the old formula, i. e. 2 pounds of lime and 3 pounds of copper sulphate to 22 gallons of water. This mixture should be applied three or four times the first season and at least twice before fruiting the second season.

### *Strawberries in Wisconsin.*

Although we are fruiting 60 varieties of strawberries, we have not yet found the variety that will give the very best results. Nothing yet takes the place of the old Wilson filled in its best days. In some places it is still planted, for pollen, with Crescent, but we have many other perfect-flowering kinds which do better on most soils. At our State meeting in June we gave the following list of fine perfect-flowering kinds: Early, Wood, Enhance, Jessie and Crawford; and as the best five pistillate varieties, Warfield, Haverland, Eureka, Crescent and Bubach. Location, soil and climate have much to do with the success of varieties. Michel Early is claimed to be a profitable early kind in the South. With us after three years' fruiting it is good for nothing but to grow worthless plants by the million. If any one wants to try the

KITSAP CO., WASHINGTON.

I received the strawberries about four weeks ago, and they are all growing and looking fine. Think I shall order some plants and shrubbery of you this fall.

May 16, 1892. FRED N. COLE.

HARALSON CO., GEORGIA.

Your postal card of 25th ult. is received and noted, also the strawberry plants. The plants are all doing well. They have commenced to grow very prettily.

April 26, 1892, S. C. LITTLEFIELD.

*Many nurserymen spend thousands of dollars for expensive*

berry we will furnish plants free for cost of postage and packing. Another error made and commended is replanting old beds for many years with strawberries. In small gardens, where there is no chance to rotate, there is no alternative, but, when ground is plenty, we would never do it. Last season we plowed up two acres of strawberries, and the ground seemed so good we did venture to replant it, but the white grub has ruined the plantation. The only safe way is to enrich the ground thoroughly, grow hoed crops upon it for two years, and follow them with strawberries for one or two years. Fresh stable manure made during the winter and spring will do to use on new beds, if plowed in before the May beetle has time to deposit her eggs. Any manure kept over summer is liable to be full of white grubs, which take three years to come to full development. For the same reason avoid freshly-plowed meadows for strawberries.—Geo. J. Kellogg, Wis.

### *The Strawberry Aftermath.*

My strawberry notes for 1892 are not so full as usual, for my gardens were not in the usual good order, owing to a necessity for plowing out old beds a year sooner than I intended. I still hold to Mrs. Cleveland as one of the best of the later sorts; it ought not to drop out of sight. We have had a rush of new sorts crowding each other out before any are fairly tested. Pearl is another berry that should be retained. This and Mrs. Cleveland are as fine in foliage as in fruit; both are finely colored berries, and of good flavor. We certainly have been hasty in letting Lida drop off our lists of prime sorts. The berry is very large, of excellent flavor, and a heavy cropper. Parker Earle is, with me, the only sort that has rusted. I cannot give up Bubach and Haverland yet. The former rarely fails to meet all the requirements of a good berry. Haverland in wet seasons is soft and flavorless, but it has some wonderfully good points. Of the very old sorts I keep only two, Sharpless and Cumberland. These I expect to cultivate for many another year. Cumberland never fails to do the fair thing by us. It is handsome, good and large. For a home berry it is as good a sort as we have. Of new strawberries that have not yet fruited, Standard makes only moderate growth, Barton fine, Leader moderate, Beverly fine, Gillespie fine. I believe all of these are worth planting. Yale is not a wonderful berry in any respect, but I have quite a liking for it. Gypsy I retain for its superb quality; it is only of moderate size. Crawford I keep because it is above the average in quality and generally large. The main point we need to note in strawberry culture is that it is uniformly successful only when we prepare for irrigation during drouths.—E. P. Powell, N. Y.

### *Varieties of Strawberries.*

Prince of Berries and Boyden's No. 30 are too unproductive to prove profitable. Downing I had to discard on account of its tendency to blight. Duncan and Cumberland were removed to make room for other newer and poorer kinds. Sharpless produces a few very large berries, but the quality is poor and gets poorer very fast as soon as it is thoroughly ripe. I consider it at its best just before reaching that condition. Shaw is much like Sharpless. Belmont is similar in character and both may properly come under the Sharpless estimate. Parker Earle is a stout, vigorous grower and bears immensely. The berries are of fair medium size, necked, handsome and of good quality. It is admirably adapted for hill culture as it makes few runners. If it maintains its present status without deterioration it will become a standard sort, especially for family use. Large uneven cockscomb berries of the Sharpless order will do for show and to pander to the grower's vanity, but for table use the majority of people prefer a more moderate sized shapely berry that does not have to be torn to pieces to get rid of the calyx. These monstrosities will do to be eaten from the stems a bite at a time; the masses do not eat strawberries in that way. Pineapple is a worthless deformity, though the plants are the most vigorous of any. Pearl is good enough and large enough in its best estate for any reasonable demands.

Bubach, though not as good in quality, is larger and fills the baskets to the delight of all concerned. Jessie is large, bright and handsome, as well as good,

LEE CO., KENTUCKY.

I received the trees and plants of order No 947 in splendid order yesterday.

May 18, 1892. MRS. E. H. GALLRAITH.

PHELPS CO., NEBRASKA.

Plants received yesterday evening in good condition.

May 1, 1892. R. G. BORCHERT.

*catalogues, which eventually comes out of their customers' pockets.*

but its habit of uneven ripening is sometimes a serious objection. Manchester was discarded on account of blight. Crescent, which some people persist in claiming the most profitable, is a vigorous grower and immensely productive, but poor in quality. Cloud's Seedling is very much like it and equally undesirable for family use. Stayman's No. 1, a similar type of berry, is more vigorous, larger and later and requires lots of sugar to make them palatable. Burt and Wilson are in the same category, and I have no use for them as long as I can raise better ones. Gandy is large, handsome and late, quality fair, only moderately productive. It is and has been highly commended for its lateness. The Irishman, who was reproved for being later at his work than his companions, replied he would be even with them by quitting an hour earlier; so with the Gandy, it is late about getting to work, but it quits with the rest. Genl. Putnam is a vigorous grower of the pistillate or imperfect flowering kind, and produces a good crop of large, good shaped berries, but the quality is too poor, I fear, to obtain a prominent position. Warfield is medium size and handsome dark glossy crimson, but hard to pick and hull, the calyx is so closely set in the berry, and too acid, like Stayman, Crescent, etc.

Lady Rusk and Great Pacific are no acquisitions and never ought to have been disseminated. Crawford and Saunders are large and handsome and are fair in quality, and I shall hold on to them another season at least, or until some of the new novelties promise to supersede them, and yet there are others and more a coming.

Everyone must be his own judge as to which are the best kinds for his soil and purpose, owing to the fickleness of adaptation. The Great American is a notable instance of the capricious character of the strawberry; where there is one who succeeds with it there are probably 99 failures.

E. WILLIAMS.

Montclair, N. J.

### *Notes from the Berry Fields.*

A very short experience in marketing strawberries will enable one to readily appreciate the advantage, and even the necessity, of a bright, fresh color in addition to good keeping and carrying qualities. It is not every firm berry that possesses this attractive requisite and hence we should value it when we find it. In harvesting Lovett's Early this season none of its other merits stood out so prominently as did this and, even at a distance, the crates of this variety could be easily distinguished from other sorts, by the bright color which it fully retained even until the next day. In strong contrast to this were other sorts, the berries of which were in some cases larger than Lovett's Early and of much better quality, but of a darker color and in the presence of Lovett's Early alongside they appeared so dull that storekeepers took the latter in preference every time. Bright color, firmness and productiveness have brought Lovett's Early well to the fore and it has proved itself to be a profitable market strawberry.

It is gratifying to find that the Parker Earle strawberry is not at all likely to bring discredit upon the name it bears but that, on the contrary, it is so fine. Not of the very largest size, it is of good quality, does remarkably well under ordinary field culture, and the yield is exceedingly large. We hear of its success also in many sections and it seems to have borne out its claim of bearing well on light dry soil. Like Chas. Downing and Kentucky it will probably succeed over a wide range of country and prove well adapted to many soils and locations. —Editor Orchard and Garden.

WASHINGTON C[illegible], R. I.
Plants came the 9th in good condition; in fact the best order of any yet received.
May 12, 1892. GEO. S. CHAMPLIN.

### *Fruits in Arkansas.*

BY JACOB C. BAUER, ARK.

Strawberries are looking well. We have had a favorable fall. There are about 600 acres in bearing within five miles of Judsonia. The standards mostly grown are Michel's Early, Crescent, and Hoffman. Among newer varieties Barton's Eclipse is certainly an acquisition, taking the place of Warfield; vigorous plant growth, glossy, dark-colored fruit, firm, and exceedingly productive of large berries. Our bearing season in 1892 was extremely wet and cold, making most varieties soft and off color. I am proud to state that the Van Deman suffered least of any, standing distant shipments well and bringing good prices. Of all reports received up to date from State experimental stations for second year's trial, there are but two unfavorable, making a better aggregate than for '91.

*We practice economy in getting up our catalogues,*

## *Strawberry Day at N. Y. State Experiment Station.*

NEW AND OLD VARIETIES FOR 1892.

BY EDITOR FRUIT GROWER.

To-day, June 23d, is the day set apart for visitors to see the numerous varieties of new and old strawberries in fruiting at the New York experiment grounds at Geneva. Small fruit growers far and near having been invited to come to Geneva to-day, many accepted the invitation.

The experiment beds of strawberries are about eighteen feet wide, extending across a large field, perhaps two thousand feet. The rows of strawberries run across the beds the shortest way, therefore are about eighteen feet long.

There are three of these great beds of strawberries. Each variety occupies the same amount of space as others, one row being devoted to strawberries planted under hill culture, and one row by its side under the wide matted row system of culture. The two rows of plants is all the space devoted to any one variety.

The soil throughout the field appears to be the same. I do not consider it well adapted to strawberry culture. I cannot tell why it is not adapted, but judge simply from results. Many varieties of strawberries that succeed well in many parts of the country seem to do very poorly here.

I caution the reader not to be guided entirely in the opinion of varieties by the report which I shall make of the conduct of the different varieties on the Geneva experiment grounds.

As I have often stated, the strawberry is the most fickle of all fruits, certain varieties thriving remarkably well in one locality, and very poorly in another spot not far distant, on soil that seems to be much the same.

The Geneva soil is a loam of clay, gravel and sand. It is a fertile soil well adapted to wheat, grass and corn. The location is somewhat elevated, with a gentle slope. The soil is not made excessively rich; it is simply in good fair condition for growing any ordinary crop.

In getting at the value of the different varieties on exhibition, in the fewest words possible, we grade them as to quality first, and productiveness second in points of one to ten, fixing Prince of Berries as the type of best quality, which we mark ten in points of quality. For productiveness we fix upon Burt as an ideal embracing ten points. Therefore when I say that Bessie strawberry has five points of quality and five of productiveness, I mean that Bessie is just one-half as good as Prince of Strawberries in quality, and just one-half as productive as Burt. This is the station plan of quoting varieties. Trusting that you will understand this method of assigning numbers to each variety, I will proceed to give my opinion of the different varieties which I saw, which in almost every case is the same as that held by the Geneva station. I place in capitals such varieties as seem of greatest value.

VAN DEMAN is one of the most promising new varieties on the grounds. The plant is vigorous and healthy. The fruit is conical in form, seeds yellow, placed well upon the surface. Calyx medium size. Color deep glossy red. Size large. It succeeds best in matted rows. It is five days earlier than Crescent. It possesses seven points of productiveness and nine points of quality.

GREENVILLE, from Ohio; season medium, plant vigorous and thrifty; quality nine points, productiveness seven; BEDER WOOD, quality, six points, productiveness nine. Both Greenville and Beder Wood are favorites at the Experiment Station; both seem to be promising varieties. Phillip's Seedling, quality six, productiveness six. Michel's Early, quality five, productiveness five.

BURT. This is a variety introduced several years ago from Oswego county, and claimed by pomological pirates to be identical with Captain Jack. Such charges as this in regard to new fruits are vicious and should not be indulged in. They are made against very many of our most valuable new fruits, and are very unjust not only to the introducer but to the public at large; thus the public have been discouraged in planting the Burt, being told that it was an old variety under a new name. It turns out the most productive berry on the experiment grounds, and is used as a standard of productiveness, quoted ten points of productiveness and five points quality. It is a valuable market berry.

BUBACH is not succeeding well here. Mr. Hunn united with me in our esti-

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WASHINGTON CO., MAINE.

The plants came in good shape. I have them all set out. I expect to deal more with you. Thanks.

May 26, 1892. C. L. WOOD.

mate of this variety, as indeed we did on most of those which I saw. Our estimate on Bubach as seen here is quality five, productiveness six, but as grown at Rochester or other points where I have seen it, I should grade it quality six, productiveness nine. The Crawford, originated by Matthew Crawford, of Ohio, is a handsome, shapely and attractive variety. Quality seven points, productiveness five. Crescent is not a favorite at Geneva; quality four, productiveness seven. Enhance, quality seven, productiveness five.

FARNSWORTH, quality nine, productiveness six, not doing as well at Geneva as at Rochester. Hoffman, which is the great Southern berry, quality eight, productiveness five; it is a very early berry and of good quality. HAVERLAND, while a general favorite throughout the country, is not a favorite at Geneva, it being claimed that it is too soft for shipment; quality five, productiveness seven.

MIDDLEFIELD. This is a variety introduced last spring, formerly known as Augurs No. 70. As seen here, it is a very promising variety; plant vigorous and healthy. Fruit round, seeds red, held in deep cavities. Color glossy red. Quality eight, productiveness eight. SHARPLESS, quality six, productiveness six. Eureka, quality six, productiveness six. Auburn, quality six, productiveness six. Gillespie, quality four, productiveness four.

Lovett's Early. This is a variety sent out by J. T. Lovett the past season. It does not prove to be an early berry here. The season is medium. In regard to quality, there seems to be a difference in opinion among the different gentlemen who tested it. The first taste in the mouth was agreeable, but the after-taste was not so agreeable. After considerable discussion, it was the general opinion of the experts present that in quality it deserved four points, in productiveness six. It is a conical berry with yellow seed, and medium size.

PARKER EARLE has not done itself justice at Geneva, where it is rated at seven points for quality, and nine points for productiveness; while at Rochester I should quote it more highly. It is certainly one of the most promising strawberries of the age. Pearl, quality four, productiveness four. Mrs. Cleveland, quality seven, productiveness four. California, not valuable. Shuster's Gem, quality four, productiveness four. Edgar Queen, quality five, productiveness five. WINDSOR CHIEF, quality seven, productiveness seven. Cloud, quality six, productiveness five. Lady Rusk, quality five, productiveness five. Stayman's No. 2, quality four, productiveness five.

GANDY, a favorite at Geneva. Quality seven, productiveness eight. WARFIELD. This is a favorite at Geneva, esteemed as a market or home berry as it is at Rochester, and very many other points. Quality seven, productiveness nine. Walton, quality six, productiveness six. Waldron, quality seven, productiveness eight. Great Pacific, quality seven, productiveness six. Sadie, four-seven.

Hereafter the reader will notice that I will omit the words quality and productiveness in every case, mentioning the quality first, and the productiveness last, which will make the repetition of those words unnecessary. Yale, a late berry, 0-seven. Westbrook, an early variety which has attracted great attention in the South, where it has been grown for market for many years by the owner and originator before being disseminated. It was finally sent out by J. Van Lindley, the recent president of the American Association of Nurserymen, with great expectations. Sad to relate, 0-0 is the best we can say about it at Geneva. I have not seen it elsewhere. Boynton, five-eight. GOV. HOARD is a promising variety, eight-eight. Saunders, seven-six. WOOLVERTON is a promising berry from Canada, named after the popular editor of the Canadian Horticulturist; quoted six-seven.

### *Strawberry Report from Oswego County, New York.*

Rarely is the season just right for the strawberry crop. In my 13 years' experience I have seen but one year, 1886, that seemed just about right. That year with careless culture we harvested 3,000 quarts from less than half an acre. Crescents composed about one-fourth the land occupied and produced nine-tenths of the crop. I estimated that those Crescents bore at the rate of fifteen thousand quarts to the acre. The season was rather dry and warm during the blossoming time. It began to rain about the time that the first berries colored and continued at right intervals throughout the picking

season. We picked berries for market just six weeks, which largely accounts for the immense yield.

The growing season of 1891 was exceedingly favorable for an immense crop of strawberries in 1892; whether it be wet or dry. Dry years, barring accidents like frosts in blooming season and heaving in spring, always tend to cause a large crop of berries the next fruiting season. The roots go down deep, the crown grows large and thus they are able to stand drouth and bear a large crop. I was expecting and hoping for a comparatively dry season but was disappointed. We had a superfluity of rain. It rained all through the time of blosoming as well as picking. Drains could not carry off the water as fast as it came. Day after day the water stood in puddles all over the patch and between the rows. The pickers had to stand on the plants to get the fruit and crushed many of the berries thereby. I think we lost 100 crates by rotting and pickers stepping on them. Our crop was 18,000 quarts from 10 acres, 4 of which were old beds. About 10,000 quarts were shipped to New York City and the balance to local cities and towns. Our net price after paying pickers was about five cents per quart. This is about 2 cents below the average for 5 years back. The acreage in the county and surrounding sections was about double the usual. This and the softness of the fruit caused the low prices. One shipment was sold almost entirely to the flavoring juice men for 3 and 4 cents per quart. 1891 was one of the years when everybody set out strawberries. 1892 is one of the years when most go out of it and we that are in it to stay will make some money in the future.

L. J. FARMER.

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A desirable business for intelligent and bright young men or women is that of Stenography or Typewriting. There is no place in the world where these branches are taught with such thoroughness and the pupils prepared to enter the many open situations as at W. G. Chaffee's Institute at Oswego, N. Y. The writer of this has had six stenographers from that school, all of whom were first-class in every particular, and so is competent to speak. His advertisement has appeared in our Magazine for the last year and it gives particulars.—Vick's Magazine, January, 1893.

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# GARDENING

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Mr. Dana's great Dosoris Gardens, on Long Island, of which the editor is superintendent, are a prominent factor in the teachings of the paper. They comprise some fifty acres solely devoted to ornamental and useful gardening, and include an inimitable collection of hardy trees, shrubs, vines and other decorative plants, together with greenhouses and vineyards, orchard and other fruits, and the most extensive vegetable garden, so far as variety is concerned, in the country. And novelties as soon as they are disseminated are obtained and tested.

There is no experimental garden in the world connected with a paper of this class to compare with the Dosoris Gardens, and our readers have the full and unrestricted benefit of the information suggested or confirmed by the practice, tests and experiments as conducted in these gardens.

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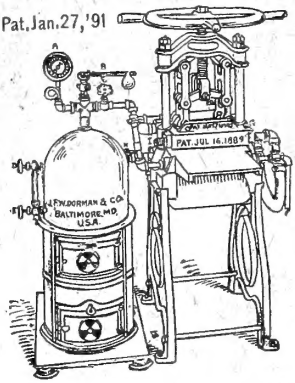


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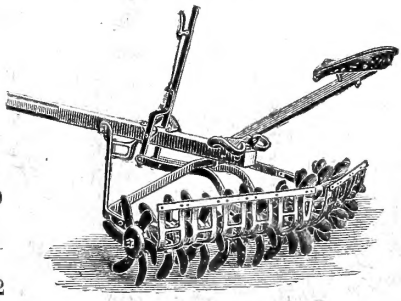
3600 in 1891

7000 in 1892



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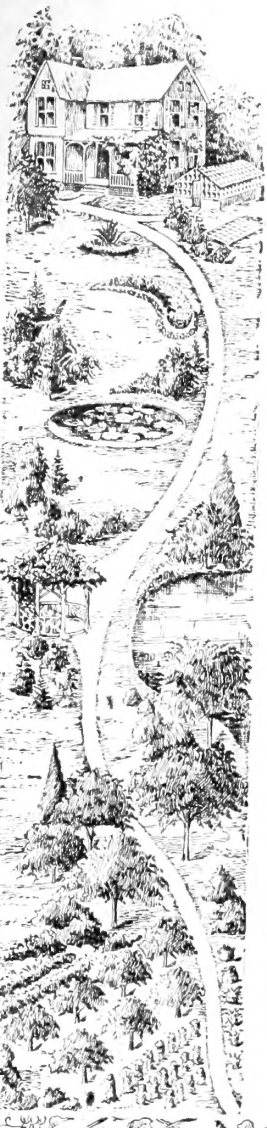

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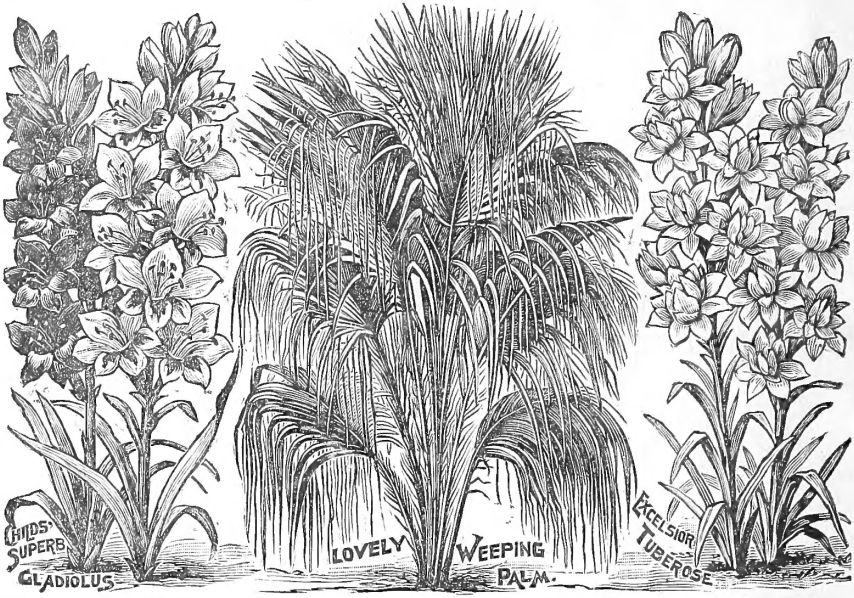


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